

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"What thou seest, write—and send unto the churches."

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.
PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,
HARTFORD, CONN.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE
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From McCoy's Annual Register of Indian Affairs
within the Indian (or Western) Territory.

PLEA FOR THE ABORIGINES OF NORTH AMERICA.

No. 6.

The cause of Indian Degeneracy.
(Concluded.)

When the Spaniards discovered this country, they took possession of it in the name of their Sovereign. They never once thought that it might possibly belong to the people who inhabited it. Other Europeans, touched at different places northward, as far as the continent had been explored, and took possession of places in the names of their respective Sovereigns, equally unconscious, it would seem, that the millions who, in those times, inhabited this country, could have claims to it. The boundaries of the claims of Europeans, sometimes became a matter of inquiry among them; but there was none with regard to the claims of the Indians. They were supposed to have no rights. Hence the charters of European Sovereigns to their subjects covered the whole continent. In this respect all imitated the example of the Spaniards. The settlements of New England, and of Virginia, were begun upon the same principles. Neither was made under the impression that the country belonged to its aboriginal inhabitants, and with the design, that, if the rightful owners should not consent to the settlement of foreigners in it, they would return to Europe. Settlements were made under the impression that the Indians had no right to forbid it, and with the determination to remain, whatever might be the views of the Indians concerning it. When the latter attempted to arrest the settlement of the whites by force, and were defeated, they were not treated as a conquered nation which had been conquering for their country and their rights. They were treated as rebels against government; some were put to death, and others were sold for slaves. This usage was not confined to the Spanish dominions; it extended northward, and prevailed in New England.

The practice of putting prisoners to death, or selling them for slaves, as being rebels against government, because they had taken up arms in defence of their country and their rights, was not continued after our colonies became united. This honorable change of conduct towards the wretched natives, was a true token of the superior excellence of the government of the United States over others. While it indicated the kind influence of our institutions, it became ominous of the entire correction of the evil policy which had been entailed upon us. But this evil policy has not yet been corrected; hence we are not quite innocent.

We have marked out states and territories through the Indian country, regardless of any claims which they might have. At the treaty of Ghent, the Commissioners on the part of the U. S. and those of Great Britain, agreed that a given line of latitude should divide the possessions of the two governments. The whole length of the line across to the Pacific Ocean, run through Indian country. The same things occurred in fixing the boundaries between the U. S. and Mexico.

Treaties have been held with various tribes, ostensibly for the purpose of extinguishing their titles to the soil they inhabited; but the nature of those titles was never defined. In those treaties, the whites invariably gave the terms. Not one was ever made when the parties met under equal circumstances, and under such circumstances as would legalize a contract according to the laws of civilized nations. In proof of this we state the following facts, which we select from among many others, all of which speak the same unequivocal language. England has possessions in the north, Russia in the north west, Mexico in the south, and the U. States in the centre. The claims of each are acknowledged by the others. But neither founds its claim upon the circumstance of having extinguished the Indian title to its territory. The United States do not profess to claim a foot of land by virtue of conveyance from the Indians. Its claims are based upon other considerations.

The extinguishment of Indian title, so called, by treaty, has been merely a measure to get them off the land with the least difficulty either to us or to them. By treaties we took the land, and gave them something for their consent to leave it. This was all that was implied by the treaty, for the country we intended to have, whether the Indians treated or not. This policy did not originate with the U. States. Its origin was anterior to the existence of our government, and we are persuaded that no government has treated the Indians with so little kindness as ours. We speak of wrongs not for the purpose of inflicting a wound but for the

purpose of healing one which our country, under the influence of its humane institutions, has long felt.

We know of no state in the Union more deeply implicated than another. One policy has, from the first, pervaded the whole. The boundaries of each state are agreed upon by all the states. The right of the government to describe the boundaries of a state, when, to more than half of it, the Indian title has not been extinguished, has been doubted, by no state, and the claims of none are predicated upon a legal conveyance from the Indians.

The Indians, therefore, in all places within the territory claimed by us, have only been tenants at the will of our government. It was impossible, therefore, for them to feel, extensively, a spirit of improvement. So far as circumstances allowed, individuals of uncommon energy, under all their discouragements, have improved. They have become agriculturalists, mechanics, merchants, school teachers, physicians, preachers, &c. But these cases must necessarily, in a degree be isolated, because of their detached, unconnected condition as a people.

This incoherence of condition has been fostered by the policy of their white neighbors. We have recognized each tribe as being independent of all others, and as such, have appointed an agent to attend them. The chiefs of each have been encouraged to remain contented with the little authority of their several chieftaincies, without conceiving a nobler design for general union and general effort. The control which, through our agents, we exercise over them in the management of their affairs, necessarily cherishes their ideas of remaining in separate bands, as they were in their original state, and prevents them from perceiving the want of civil government. Each feels itself wholly dependent upon us, without the hope of profiting by that dependence. It is permitted to manage its small internal affairs, provided it be done consistently with the general rules which we have established in relation to them. This little authority left to them, beguiles them into a kind of contentment with their degraded condition.

They have no permanent resting place which they could call their own, and over which they had supreme control. The tribes could not become united in one civil community, such as is essential to improvement, and, in a word, they could not become any thing better than they have been, for our policy confined them to the very condition in which they have remained.

We have already seen that without civil government, no people could possibly thrive. Our intercourse regulations deprived them of the possibility of enjoying the blessings of civil government. They have not been allowed a participation in the affairs of our government, and they could not form a government of their own, because our policy kept them assunder. Each tribe was but a sojourner in its place, under the management of a people to whose interests it had no claims.

We cannot blame the aborigines for not having generally adopted habits of civilized life, when we perceive that the disabilities under which Europeans have placed them, are such as would quickly reduce to a similar state of wretchedness, even the people of the United States.

Separated from each other as tribes, and yet the several members of each not being taught the individuality of right in property, except in a small degree; in the absence of civil government, and without the prospect of better condition, they are generally listless and indolent. The efforts of Christians and other philanthropists to instruct them in science and religion, have not been rewarded with success equal to their expectations. This circumstance is not surprising, when we consider what is necessary to our own improvement, and perceive that this has been denied them.

Even the Bible, should we disregard its requirements in relation to subjection to civil government, would not save us from ruin as a people. How then can we hope for a salutary application of its other doctrines to a people not in possession of this privilege, which is of vital importance to ourselves?

It is the absence of this civil order, of national character, of individuality, of right in property, and the consequent want of incentives to industry and enterprise, that so frequently baffles efforts for their improvement. While they are kept destitute of these necessary things, it is as unreasonable to attempt their substantial improvement even with the Bible in our hands, as it would be to row a boat with oars upon one side only, or to run a carriage with a wheel missing. But, let it be borne in mind that we depart from the doctrines of the Bible, as well as from the dictates of common sense, when we seek the improvement of the Indians without civil government and its concomitant blessings.

If we would benefit those people substantially, save them from extermination, and elevate them to an equality with others, this is the place at which we should begin. This first, and indispensable step, we are sorry to say has not, even yet, been taken!

About twelve years efforts have been making to secure to such of the aborigines as are among and near us, a permanent residence, in a body, in a country where the influence of our prejudices and of our local interests would be least felt by them, to give them a form of civil government, and to constitute them citizens of

the United States. But so many have been the obstacles to the adoption of this kind and salutary measure, that it is still rather in embryo, than in existence.

Among the causes which have occasioned delay, are, 1st, the apathy which almost universally prevails, both in the church, and in the state, to the improvement of the condition of the Indians; 2d, the inveteracy of the irrational and vexatious policy in the management of Indian affairs, entailed upon us by our European ancestors; and 3d, the absurd notion that peculiarities are attached to Indian character, which render their improvement almost impracticable.

May we hope that brighter days are dawning upon this unhappy race of men, or must they die?

Give the Indians, who could be reached by the measure, a common home. Let individuals hold land in severality, while the surplus lands remain the common property of each district within which it lies. Give them a form of civil government, and so far as practicable, let it be administered by themselves; make them citizens of the United States, so that we and they shall have mutual interest, and mutual regard for those interests, and they will then be brought within the reach of the means of instruction, both in the arts and sciences, which are essential to the comfort of man in life, and in the doctrines of Christianity, which are essential to the salvation of the soul.

They would then possess no more facilities to improvement than what we know to be essential to our own prosperity. Thus situated, we might as confidently affirm that they would become improved, as we can now affirm that we are improved.

Here, then, we have the remnants of these people, with nothing mystical about them.—With no unnatural predilection for war nor propensity to hunting, nor unnatural attachment to other customs opposed to their improvement, possessing minds not inferior to any other people. They would rejoice in the improvement of their condition, and they are ready to receive the blessings at our hands, which we here propose to give them, and which are solely under our control. Many of them are anxious to arise and repair the desolations of former generations.

With the increased weight of a thousand considerations which crowded upon our mind in this place, the question again recurs, must they perish? Shall we withhold from them life on earth and life in heaven, when they stand ready to receive both, imploring the boon at our hands, by their ten thousand woes?

We have but barely entered upon this subject, and with a view of reaching the point in argument at which we have arrived, before we had filled the space allowed for this article, in this number of the Register, we have not been able to do justice to many points at which we have glanced, and have been obliged to omit much that lay in our way. The subject will be continued, should providence allow us to issue another number of the Register.

For the Christian Secretary.

Address in behalf of Executive Committee of
the American Peace Society.

To Ministers and Churches.

The American Peace Society, at its last anniversary, repeated the request, that ministers of the gospel would preach on the subject of peace once a year, and that churches of every name would observe, on or near the 25th of Dec., a Concert of Prayer, for the prevalence of pacific principles through the world. We beg leave to remind them of this request, and to express the earnest hope, that they will not let the year close without remembering the claims of this great evangelical enterprise.

Every minister pledged to preach on this subject, will of course choose his own time for it; but there are some special reasons why it should be done, if possible, on the Sabbath before or after the Concert of Prayer. If before, it will prepare Christians for that occasion; if after, it will deepen and extend the interest; and, in either case, greater and more lasting good will be done. No minister will fail to redeem sooner or later his pledge of one sermon a year in behalf of peace; but a duty to which we assign no definite place, is apt to slip from the mind; and the pastor who shall come to the close of the year without having preached on this subject, will be liable either to neglect it altogether, or to perform the service in a way so incidental or cursory as to accomplish little in comparison with what we might by making the joint concert of prayer and preaching a special occasion.

We leave ministers to take their own course in discussing this subject; but we would suggest the importance of identifying the cause of peace with Christianity itself. This we conceive to be its only proper and rightful place. Its principles occupy no small part of the Sermon on the Mount; they pervade the whole of the New Testament; and ought to be woven into the habits and character of all the followers of Christ. Peace is as practical a subject, and as distinct a peculiarity of the gospel, as repentance or faith. It has indeed, a variety of secular bearings; but its essence is spiritual and holy. The horrors of war;—its waste of property;—its havoc of human life;—its withering effect on social and domestic happiness;—its baleful influence on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, on all the arts and

sciences, on the progress of liberty, knowledge, and general improvement;—its fearful augmentation of vice, and crime, and misery;—these and kindred aspects of the subject, though they might be presented in a way perfectly consistent with the sacredness of the Sabbath, can be discussed with much more freedom on some day of the week. But the great principles of peace laid down in the gospel, and applicable alike to the conduct of individuals, and the intercourse of nations, ought, we think, to be brought forward amid the ordinary services of the sanctuary, and there enshrined in the affections of those who profess to be sons and daughters of the God of peace. This must be done, before peace, as an element of Christianity, will pervade Christendom, and go hand in hand with the gospel over the whole earth.

We hope that ministers will do more for this cause than preach one sermon in a year. Some of its main points call for an entire discourse; but others might, and should, be introduced into sermons on ordinary topics by way of illustration and inference. How natural, in discussing the worth of the soul, to glance at the blighting influence of war upon the spiritual interests of mankind. A warm friend of peace, when specifying obstacles to the salvation of men, could hardly fail to mention this custom as neutralizing the efficacy of the gospel in Christian lands, and retarding its spread and triumph through the earth. How easy, in treating of love, or meekness, or humility, or forgiveness, or any one of the duties enjoined in the gospel, to infer the incompatibility of war with our religion, and its pernicious influence on the whole circle of Christian graces, and on the entire character of a nation and a world. On a subject like this, there must be "line upon line," and we know of no way better adapted than this to effect a radical and permanent change in the war sentiments of Christendom.

From the pulpit a pastor can easily carry this subject into his less formal instructions. He can frequently weave it into lectures before a Bible Class, into exhortations in a conference room, into exercises at other religious meetings, and into his weekly and daily interviews with his people.

A minister deeply interested in this cause, will find ways enough to promote it. He will mention it frequently in his prayers, and thus lead his church to remember it in their secret and social devotions. He will start and guide enquiry on the subject among his people. He will awaken a desire to read, and then circulate tracts and other publications to gratify it. In such ways the thousand pastors-pledged to the support of this cause, could at once give it a wide and powerful impulse. They could easily quadruple the number of regular subscribers for the Advocate of Peace in a single month, and secure all the funds necessary to sustain our present scale of operations. "Will they not thus come to the aid of this cause? If we cannot look to them for efficient co-operation, on whom can we rely?

We hope every pastor will duly prepare his church for the approaching Concert of Prayer. The whole thing will generally depend on him; and he should make arrangements for it in season, and furnish himself with facts and considerations fitted to invest the occasion with deep spiritual interest. It can be made, for it has been made, a delightful season.

We ought, also, to remind you of our pecuniary wants. Our cause depends upon the spontaneous contributions of its friends; and we think that all Christians should be accustomed to support it just as they do the leading enterprises of benevolence. Ecclesiastical bodies belonging to almost every denomination in the land, have commended it fully to the patronage of the Christian community; and we hope and request, that every Church which observes the Concert of Prayer, will take up a contribution at the same time in aid of the American Peace Society. The 25th of December comes this year on Sunday, and ministers would do well to preach on the subject during the day, give the whole congregation an opportunity of contributing, and then hold the prayer-meeting in the evening.

Permit us, dear Brethren, to state a little more fully the pecuniary claims of this cause. It cannot, any better than Home or Foreign Missions, be carried forward without money; it has been left from the first to languish for the want of money; and without a very great increase of liberality on the part of its friends, it cannot be sustained with any thing like the requisite degree of vigor. Our operations have been much enlarged of late; and the exigencies of our cause demand still farther enlargement. We have employed this year six agents; the demand for publications on peace, exhausted at one time all our tracts; and we wish to issue new editions, and several new tracts; and our periodical ought to be put forth in far more general circulation; but our slender means compel us to withhold it from not a few ministers to whom it ought to be sent. We need this year ten thousand dollars for the cause; but we shall obtain only a small part of this sum, unless our friends exert themselves speedily and vigorously in our behalf.

In regard to the pecuniary claims of this cause there is a very general mistake. Most persons have seemed to suppose, that it would take care of itself without funds to support agents, or circulate publications, and have consequently contributed either nothing at all, or less than a tithe of what it needs and deserves

at their hands. Our Society during its first six years, from 1828 to 1834, received an average of only a little more than \$500 a year; in 1835, this sum was more than doubled; the last year it was nearly quadrupled; and this year it ought to be increased twenty or even fifty times—and we earnestly solicit, especially from pastors pledged to this cause, their best endeavors to procure funds, and hope they will all obtain this year, a contribution for the Society from their people.

Look at what is done for other kindred benevolent enterprises. Will the friends of peace among sixteen millions of people refuse to this enterprise the pittance of ten thousand dollars a year? God does not promise, and never will he grant a high degree of success without corresponding effort; and unless the friends of this cause come up to its aid with liberality and zeal, we shall look in vain for its triumph throughout Christendom.

Brethren in the ministry and the Church, we leave the claims of this cause with you as the ambassadors and disciples of the Prince of Peace. Shall it be left to languish still? Will you not forthwith give it your prayers, your contributions, your personal influence and efforts?—Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God.

ARGUMENT AGAINST ATHEISM.—The Editor of Zion's Advocate, the Rev. Adam Wilson, has been to Cincinnati as a delegate to the Western Baptist Convention. He has given in the Advocate some valuable and interesting sketches of what he saw and heard while on his way, and at Cincinnati. We think the extract below may be of use to some souls who have stumbled upon the dark mountains of Atheism.

Editorial Correspondence.

A SABBATH IN CINCINNATI.

Nov. 6, 1836.

We shall attempt to give a plain detail of the events of this Sabbath as they occurred.

Theological Lecture.

At 9 o'clock we went with a medical student to the hall of the Cincinnati College to hear a lecture by Dr. McGuffee, President of the College. They are commenced at nine o'clock, that they may not interfere with other meetings, which in this city usually begin at eleven.—This was the introductory lecture, and was on the existence of God. Text, Rom. i. 20. The lecture was thoroughly studied, but delivered without notes. Dr. M. made a distinction between the atheist or the man who says simply that he does not believe there is a God, and the atheist, or the man who says he believes there is no God. This latter declaration was handled with no sparing hand. He repeated the celebrated argument of Foster enlarged upon by Chalmers. The man who is competent to say he knows there is no God, must be himself a God. He must be clothed with the attributes which we ascribe to Jehovah. He must be omnipresent; for if he is not, there may be evidence of the existence of God in the place where he is not. He must be eternal, or there may have been evidence of the divine existence, when he himself was not. He must be omniscient, or in regions of knowledge which he has never explored, there may be abundant and palpable proof of the existence and power and goodness of God. He must be sure that he perfectly understands all the events of all coming time, or its future evolutions, for aught that he can tell, may bring up overwhelming proof of the being and perfections of the only living and true God. The very intelligence which enables us to discuss this subject, is a proof of an intelligent First Cause. As the constitution of our nature compels us to assign some cause to all the events which occur around us, so our experience requires us to assign an adequate cause. Pres. M. said he loved to hear a man make out a plausible argument for atheism—he would then just tell the reason that the very intelligence which he had so fearfully abused, was a proof of an intelligent First Cause. No proposition could be more self-evident, than that if ever there had been a time when nothing existed, there never would have been a time when anything would have existed. And if there had ever been a time when there was no intelligence in the Universe, there never would have been any intelligence in the Universe. Ancient philosophers had felt this, after maintaining the eternal existence of matter, when pressed with the argument that matter could not originate mind, they came to maintain the eternal existence of two distinct principles, matter and mind.

At a Court of Probate holden at Bristol within and for the District of Bristol, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1836.

Present GEORGE MITCHELL, Esq. Judge.
On motion of Mary Atwater, and Lucius Atwater, Administrators on the estate of Lucius Atwater, late of Bristol, within said district, deceased.

This Court doth decree, that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the subscriber.—And directs that public notice be given of this order, by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign-post in said town of Bristol, nearest to the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record.
GEORGE MITCHELL, Judge.

Dec. 10.

Revised Statutes of Connecticut,
For sale at the Bookstore of
CANFIELD & ROBINS.



stituted between the amount of service rendered by these institutions on the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the U. S. Bank in estimating what they consider the domestic exchange transacted by it, the result will be still more favorable to the deposit banks.

The whole amount of public money transferred by the Bank of the United States in 1832, was \$16,000,000. The amount transferred and actually paid by the deposit banks in the year ending the 31st of October last, was \$9,319,853; the amount transferred and paid between that period and the 6th of November, was \$3,399,000, and the amount of transfers outstanding on that date was \$14,450,000, making an aggregate of \$28,768,853. These enormous sums of money first mentioned, have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and regularity, and the rate at which the exchanges have been negotiated previously to the passage of the deposit act, were generally below those charged by the Bank of the United States. Independently of these services, which are far greater than those rendered by the United States Bank, and its twenty-five branches, a number of aid in the improvement of the currency, in the form of loans, and the purchase of large sums of the precious metals, for coinage & circulation.

In the same manner have nearly all the predictions turned out in respect to the effect of the removal of the deposits—a step unquestionably necessary to prevent the evils, which it was foreseen the bank itself would endeavor to create, in a final struggle to procure a renewal of its charter. It may be thus, too, in some degree, prevented from the steps which may be taken to prevent the excessive issue of other bank paper, but it is to be hoped that nothing will now deter the Federal and State authorities from the firm and vigorous performance of their duties to themselves and to the people in this respect.

In reducing the revenue to the wants of the government, your partial attention is invited to those articles which constitute the necessities of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our Government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the accompanying documents, that the Bank of the United States has made no payment on account of the stock held by the Government in that institution, although it is urged that it has given no information when payment may be expected. Nor, although repeatedly requested, has it furnished the information in relation to its condition, which Congress authorized the Secretary to collect at their last session, such measures as are within the power of the Executive, have been taken to ascertain the value of the stock, & procure the payment as early as possible.

The conduct and present condition of that bank, and the great amount of capital vested in it by the United States, require your careful attention. Its charter expires on the 31st of March last, and it has no power but that given in the 21st section, "to use the corporate name, style, and capacity, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed, but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor for any period exceeding two years after the expiration of said term of incorporation."

Before the expiration of the charter, the stockholders of the bank obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, excluding only the United States. Instead of proceeding to wind up their concerns, and pay over to the United States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the president and directors of the old bank appear to have transferred the books, papers, notes, obligations, and most or all of its property to this new corporation, which entered upon business as a continuation of the old concern. Among other acts of questionable validity, the notes of the expired corporation are known to have been used as its own, and again put in circulation. That the old bank had no right to issue or re-issue its notes after the expiration of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it could not confer any such right on its substitute any more than exercise itself, is equally plain. In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in circulation, at the expiration of its charter, should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as presented, and together with those on hand, cancelled and destroyed. Their re-issue is sanctioned by no law, and is therefore without any necessity. If the United States is responsible in their stock for the payment of these notes, their re-issue, by the new corporation, for their own profit, is a fraud on the Government. If the United States is not responsible, then there is no legal responsibility in any quarter, and it is a fraud on the country.—They are the redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership, but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and without his consent, are again re-issued and circulated.

It is the high and peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any further legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now held and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the Government, and compelling a speedy and honest settlement with all the creditors of the old bank, public and private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether the persons, who, as managers of the old bank, undertook to control the Government, retained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives, and fled the country with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now, as managers of a new bank, continue with impunity to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millions of Government stock for their own profit, and refuse to the United States all information as to the present condition of their own property, and the prospect of recovering it into their own possession.

The lessons taught by the Bank of the United States cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands, and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a small scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State Governments. It is believed that the law of the last session regulating the deposit banks, operates onerously and unjustly upon them in many respects; and it is hoped that Congress, on proper representation, will adopt modifications which are necessary to prevent the consequences.

The report of the Secretary of War at interim, and the accompanying documents, all which are herewith laid before you, will give you a full view of the diversified and important operations of that Department during the past year.

The military movements rendered necessary by the aggressions of the hostile portions of the Seminoles and Creek tribes of Indians, and by other circumstances, have required the active employment of nearly our whole regular force, including the marine corps, and of large bodies of militia and volunteers. With all these events, so far as they were known at the seat of Government be-

fore the termination of your last session, you are already acquainted; and it is therefore only needful in this place to lay before you a brief summary of what has since occurred. The war with the Seminoles, during the summer, was on our part, chiefly confined to the protection of our frontier settlements from the incursions of the enemy; and as a necessary and important means for the accomplishment of that end, to the maintenance of the posts previously established, in the course of this duty, several actions took place, in which the bravery and discipline of both officers and men were conspicuously displayed, and which I have deemed it proper to notice, in respect to the former, by granting of brevet rank for gallant services in the field. But as the force of the Indians was not so far weakened by these partial successes, as to lead them to submit, and as their savage inroads were frequently repeated, early measures were taken for placing at the disposal of Governor Call, who, as commander in chief of the territorial militia, has been temporarily invested with the command, an ample force, for the purpose of resuming the offensive operations, in the most efficient manner, so soon as the season should permit. Major General Jessup was also directed on the conclusion of his duties in the Creek country, to repair to Florida and assume the command.

The result of the first movement made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call, in October last, as detailed in the accompanying papers, excited much surprise and disappointment. A full explanation has been required of the causes which led to the failure of that movement, but has not yet been received. In the mean time, as it was agreed that the health of Governor Call, who was understood to have suffered much from sickness, would not be adequate to the crisis, and as Major General Jessup was known to have reached Florida, that officer was directed to assume the command, and to prosecute all needful operations with the utmost promptitude and vigor. From the force at his disposal, and the dispositions he has made and is instructed to make, and from the very efficient measures which it is since ascertained have been taken by Governor Call, there is reason to hope that they will soon be enabled to reduce the enemy to subjection. In the mean time, as you will perceive from the report of the Secretary, there is urgent necessity for further appropriations to suppress their hostilities.

Happy for the interests of humanity, the hostilities with the Creeks were brought to a close soon after your adjournment, without that effusion of blood which at one time was apprehended as inevitable. The unconditional submission of the hostile party was followed by their speedy removal to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. The enquiry as to alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of these Indians, and the cause of the hostilities, requested by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st July last to be made by the President, is now going on, through the agency of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Their report may be expected during the present session.

The difficulties apprehended in the Cherokee country, have been prevented, and the peace and safety of that region and its vicinity, effectually secured, by the timely measures taken by the War department, and still continued.

The discretionary authority given to General Gaines to cross the Sabine, and occupy any positions far west as Nacogdoches, in case should deem such a step necessary to the protection of the frontier, and to the fulfilment of the stipulations contained in our treaty with Mexico, and the movement subsequently made by that officer, have been alluded to in a former part of this message. At the date of the latest intelligence from Nacogdoches, our troops were yet at that station; but the officer who has succeeded General Gaines has recently been advised that, from the facts known at the seat of Government, there would seem to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining that position; and he was accordingly instructed, in case the troops were not already withdrawn under the discretionary powers before possessed by him to give the requisite orders for that purpose on the receipt of the instructions, unless he shall then have in his possession such information as shall satisfy him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers, and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as previously explained to him.

Whilst the necessities existing during the present year for the service of militia volunteers, have furnished new proofs of the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, they have also strongly illustrated the importance of an increase in the rank and file of the regular army. The views of this subject submitted by the Secretary of War, in his Report, merit your entire concurrence, and are earnestly recommended to the deliberate attention of Congress. In this connection it is also proper to remind you, that the defects in our present militia system are every day rendered more apparent. The duty of making further provision by law for organizing, arming and disciplining this arm of defence has been repeatedly presented to Congress by myself and my predecessors, that I deem it sufficient on this occasion to refer to the last annual message, and to former Executive communications in which the subject has been discussed.

It appears from the reports of the officers charged with mastering into service the volunteers called for under the act of Congress of the last session, that more presented themselves at the place of rendezvous in Pennsylvania than were sufficient to meet the requirements which had been made by the Secretary of War upon the Governor of that State. This was occasioned by the decision of Governor to appoint in the requisition to the different regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of troops and to meet the requirements of the act. It is not surprising that the patriotic citizens who repaired to the general rendezvous under circumstances authorizing them to believe that their services were needed, and would be accepted, that the expenses incurred by them while absent from their homes, should be paid by the Government. I accordingly recommended that a law to this effect be passed by Congress, giving them a compensation which will cover their expenses on the march to and from the place of rendezvous, and while there; in connection with which, it will also be proper to make provision for such other equitable claims, growing out of the service of the militia, as may not be embraced in the existing laws.

On the unexpected breaking out of hostilities in Florida, Alabama, &c. &c. it became necessary, in some cases to take the property of individuals for public use. Provision should be made by law for indemnifying the owners; and I would also respectfully suggest whether some provision may not be made, consistent with the principles of our Government, for the relief of the sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operations of our own troops.

No time was lost after the making of the requisite appropriation, in re-issuing the great national work of completing the unfinished fortifications on our seaboard, and of placing them in a proper state of defence. In consequence, however, of the very late day at which those bills were passed, but little progress could be made during the season which has just closed. A very large amount of the money granted at your last session, accordingly, remains unexpended; but as the work will again be resumed at the earliest moment in the coming spring, the balance of the existing appropriations, and in several cases, estimates, further sums for the like objects, may be usefully expended during the next year.

The recommendations of an increase in the Engineer Corps, and for the re-organization of the Topographical Corps, submitted to you in my last annual message, derive additional strength from the great embarrassments experienced during the

present year, in those branches of the service, and under which they are now suffering. Several of the most important surveys and constructions directed by recent laws, have been suspended in consequence of the want of adequate force in these corps. The like observations may be applied to the Ordnance corps, and the General Staff; the operations of which, they are now organized, must either be frequently interrupted, or performed by officers taken from the line of the army, to the great prejudice of the service.

For a general view of the condition of the Military Academy and of other branches of the military service not already noticed, as well as for further illustrations of those which have been mentioned, I refer you to the accompanying documents; and among the various proposals contained therein for legislative action, I would particularly notice the suggestion of the Secretary of War for the revision of the pay of the army, as entitled to your favorable regard.

The national policy, founded alike in interest and in humanity, so long and so steadily pursued by this Government, for the removal of the Indian tribes originally settled on this side of the Mississippi, to the west of that river, may be said to have been consummated by the conclusion of the late treaty with the Cherokees. The measures taken in the execution of that treaty, and in relation to our Indian affairs generally, will fully appear by referring to the accompanying papers. Without dwelling on the numerous and important topics embraced in them, I again invite your attention to the importance of providing a well-organized and comprehensive system for the protection, supervision, and improvement of the various tribes now planted in the Indian country. The suggestions submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and enforced by the Secretary, on this subject, and also in regard to the establishment of additional military posts in the Indian country, are entitled to your profound consideration. Both measures are necessary for the double purpose of protecting the Indians from intestine war, and in other respects complying with our engagements to them, and of securing our western frontier against incursions, which otherwise would assuredly be made on it. The best hopes of humanity, in regard to the original race, the welfare of our rapidly extending settlements, and the honor of the United States, are all deeply involved in the relations existing between this Government and the emigrating tribes. I trust, therefore, that the various matters submitted in the accompanying documents, in respect to those relations, and that it may issue in the adoption of legislative measures adapted to the circumstances and duties of the present crisis.

You are referred to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge, during the present year. In the construction of vessels at the different navy yards, and in the employment of our ships and squadrons at sea, that branch of the service has been actively and usefully employed. While the situation of a commercial interest in the West Indies required a greater number than usual of armed vessels to be kept on that station, it is gratifying to perceive that the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. Every effort has been made to facilitate the equipment of the exploring expedition authorized by the act of the last session, but all the preparation necessary to enable it to sail has not yet been completed. No station has been assigned to the Government to fit out the expedition on a scale corresponding with the liberal appropriation for the purpose, and with the elevated character of the objects which are to be effected by it.

I beg leave to renew the recommendation made in my last annual message, respecting the enlistment of boys in our naval service, and to urge upon your attention the necessity of further appropriations to increase the number of ships afloat, and to enlarge generally the capacity and force of the navy. The interests of our commerce, and our position in regard to the other powers of the world, will always make it our policy and interest to cherish the great naval resources of our country.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a gratifying picture of the condition of the Post Office Department. Its revenues for the year ending 30th June last, were \$3,399,455 19, showing an increase of revenue over that of the preceding year of \$104,877 53, or more than 13 per cent. Expenditures for same year, \$2,755,623 76, exhibiting a surplus of \$642,831 43. The department has been redeemed from embarrassment and debt, has accumulated a surplus exceeding half a million of dollars, has largely extended, and is preparing still further to extend, the mail service, and recommends a reduction of postage equal to about 20 per cent. It is practising upon the great principle, which should control every branch of our government, of rendering the public the greatest good possible, with the least possible taxation of the people.

The scale of postage suggested by the Postmaster General recommends itself, not only by the reduction it proposes, but by the simplicity of its arrangement, its conformity with the Federal currency, and the improvement it will introduce into the accounts of the Department and its agents.

Your particular attention is invited to the subject of mail contracts with rail road companies.—The present laws providing for the making of contracts, are based upon the presumption that competition among bidders will secure the service at a fair price. But on most of the rail-road lines, there is no competition in that kind of transportation, and advertising is therefore useless. No contract can now be made with them except such as shall be negotiated before the time of offering or afterwards, and the power of the Postmaster General to pay them high prices, is practically without limitation. It would be a relief to him, and he would doubtless conduct to the public interest, to prescribe, by law, some equitable basis upon which such contracts shall rest, and restrict him by a fixed rule of allowance. Under a liberal act of that sort he would undoubtedly be able to secure the services of most of the rail-road companies, and the interest of the Department would be thus advanced.

The correspondence between the people of the United States and the European nations, and particularly with the British Islands, has become very extensive, and requires the interposition of congress to give it security. No obstacle is presented to an interchange of mails between New York and Liverpool, or other foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmaster General; on the contrary, it promises, by the security it will afford, to facilitate commercial transactions, and give rise to an enlarged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot but have a happy effect. Through the city of New York most of the correspondence between the Canadas and Europe is now carried on, and urgent representations have been received from the head of the Provincial post office, asking the interposition of the United States to guard it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subjected. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our own interest, as by comity to the adjoining British Provinces.

The expediency of providing a fire-proof building for the important books and papers of the Post Office Department, is worthy of consideration. In the present condition of our Treasury, it is neither necessary nor wise to leave essential public interests exposed to the public danger, when they can so readily be made secure. There are weighty considerations in the location of a new

building for the department, in favor of placing it near the other executive buildings.

The important subjects of a survey of the coast, and the manufacture of a standard of weights and measures for different custom houses, have been in progress for a number of years, under the general direction of the Executive, and the immediate superintendence of a gentleman possessing high scientific attainments. At the last session of Congress, the making of a set of weights and measures for each State in the Union was added to the others by a joint resolution.

The care and correspondence as to all these subjects have devolved on the Treasury Department during the last year. A special report from the Secretary of the Treasury will soon be communicated to Congress, which will show what has been accomplished as to the whole, the number and compensation of the persons now employed in these duties, and the progress expected to be made during the ensuing year, with a copy of the various correspondence deemed necessary to throw light on the subjects which seem to require additional legislation. Claims have been made for retrospective allowances in behalf of the superintendent, and some of his assistants, which I did not feel justified in granting; other claims have been made for large increases in compensation, which, under all the circumstances of the several cases, I declined making without the express sanction of Congress. In order to obtain that sanction, the subject was at the last session, on my suggestion, and by request of the immediate superintendent, submitted by the Treasury Department to the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. But no legislative action having taken place the early attention of Congress is now invited to the enactment of some express and detailed provision in relation to the various claims made for the past, and to the compensation and allowances deemed proper for the future.

It is further respectfully recommended that such being the inconvenience of attention to these duties by the Chief Magistrate, and such the great pressure of business on the Treasury Department the general supervision of the coast survey, and the completion of the weights and measures, if the works are kept united, should be devolved on a board of officers, organized specially for that purpose, or on the Navy Board attached to the navy Department.

My experience and reflection confirms the conviction I have so often expressed to Congress, in favor of an amendment of the constitution, which will prevent, in any event, the election of the President and Vice President of the United States devolving on the House of Representatives and the Senate; and I therefore beg leave again to solicit your attention to the subject. There were various other suggestions in my last annual message, not acted upon, particularly that relating to the want of uniformity in the laws of the District of Columbia, that are deemed worthy of your favorable consideration.

Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments to bear testimony to their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business, and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation.

I have now finished the observations deemed proper on this, the last occasion I shall have of communicating with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting. I cannot omit an expression of the gratitude which is due to the great body of my fellow citizens, in whose partiality and indulgence I have found encouragement and support in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass during my public career. Though deeply sensible that my exertions have not been crowned with a success corresponding to the degree of favor bestowed on me, I am sure that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the good of my country; and I am consoled by the persuasion that whatever errors have been committed will find a corrective in the patriotism and intelligence of those who will succeed me. All that has occurred during my administration is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable to my age and infirm health, and so much desired by me in other respects, I shall not cease to invoke that beneficent Being to whose providence we are already so signally indebted for the continuance of his blessings on our beloved country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly meeting of the Board of the Conn. Baptist Bible Society, will be held at the Vestry of the North Baptist Church in Hartford, on Tuesday the 13th of Dec., at 4 o'clock P. M.

GERDON ROBINS, Sec'y.

Dec. 10.

SCHOOL VISITING.

At a meeting of the visiting committee of the first school society of Hartford held the 6th inst. the following order of visiting the several schools was adopted, namely:

The West and South West Districts, on Tuesday the 13th, afternoon.

The South district on Wednesday forenoon, and the North Middle district, on Wednesday afternoon the 14th.

The North district on Thursday forenoon, and the Arsenal district on Thursday afternoon, the 15th.

The Gravel-Hill district, on Friday forenoon, and the North West district on Friday afternoon, the 16th.

The Stone School on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 20th, 21st, and 22d inst.

MELVIN COPELAND Sec'y.

Dec. 8, 1836.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has emptied his casks of Wines, and intends in future to keep a thorough Temperance Store.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FAMILY GROCERIES, kept constantly on hand. Families supplied with first rate BUTTER, and sent to any part of the city, free of expense. Customers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Store opposite St. John's Tavern, Main-street. GILES G. GLEASON. 47th

Nov. 19.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY CANFIELD & ROBINS.

THE RELIGIOUS CREEDS and Statistics of EVERY CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION in the United States and British Provinces, with some account of the religious sentiments of the Jews, American Indians, Deists, Mahomedans, &c. Alphabetically arranged. By JOHN HOWARD.

The above is a concise, cheap, and valuable book of reference, comprising a mass of useful information. Dec. 10, 1836.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK For sale by the grocer, single or dozen. CANFIELD & ROBINS.

CANFIELD & ROBINS,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Main street, directly west of the State House.

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED

THE READER'S GUIDE,

CONTAINING A Notice of the Elementary Sounds in the English Language; Instructions for Reading both Prose and Verse, with numerous Examples for Illustration, and Lessons for Practice. By JOHN HALL, Principal of the Ellington School.

This work has been submitted to the examination of gentlemen of distinguished literary merit, and the following are among the Recommendations with which the publishers have been favored:

Middletown, Nov. 9th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—An examination of "The Reader's Guide" has satisfied me that it more fully meets the wants of Schools than any similar work now in use. Its merits consist mainly in an excellent analysis of Primitive Sounds—an accurate description of the positions of the Organs of Speech—copious Instructions on Inflections and Prosody, and an admirable lucidity of the selections to the Practice of the Scholars. I shall adopt the work, and recommend it to the attention of others engaged in instruction.

Yours truly, DANIEL H. CHASE, Principal of Middletown Preparatory School.

Hartford, Nov. 15th, 1836.

I have examined, carefully, the new Reading Book of Judge Hall's, and have no hesitation in saying that I have never met with one so well adapted to the wants of the community as this treatise. The care, the taste, and the judgment exhibited in the selection of the pieces—the appropriateness of the rules to the habits of New-England Schools and Colleges, and to the best models of our New-England orators—the great distinctness with which they are expressed—all render it a valuable book for our schools and academies.

J. P. BRACE, Principal of Hartford Female Seminary.

Cheshire, November 19th, 1836.

I have examined the Reader's Guide and introduced it into the Institution under my charge; and I think it a valuable addition to the list of reading books for schools, now in use. N. C. MORGAN, Principal of Cheshire Academy.

Washington College, Hartford, Nov. 25, 1836.

Few persons read well; few, even of those whose duties require them to read in public. A practical guide to the attainment of this useful art cannot fail to be acceptable both to teachers and pupils. The ripe scholarship and judgment of Mr. Hall, together with his great experience and success as a teacher, led me to expect a valuable treatise when I opened his volume, and the expectation has been fully realized. In Part first, the analysis of the elementary sounds in our language and the description of the position of the organs in forming them, are striking, and, so far as I know, wholly original. It is evident that the author has devoted to this part of his work great study and practice; and its utility will readily be perceived. The new ideas in this part of the volume, will be of more value to the practical teacher, than the cost of the whole.

Inflections, Cadence, Emphasis, &c. are discussed in the second part. The author's principles and rules are evidently the result of original investigation and experience; and are much more concise, clear and practical, than any others I have seen.

Prosody is very properly made the subject of the third part. Much new light is thrown upon the quantity of syllables in poetry; and the different kinds of English verse are briefly described and illustrated by examples.

The fourth part consists of well selected reading lessons, so marked as to exemplify the preceding rules and principles. The lessons, so far as I have read them, are excellent. Altogether, the "Reader's Guide" appears to me the best treatise on the art of reading, both for teachers and pupils, I have ever seen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, W. M. HOLLAND.

To Messrs. CANFIELD & ROBINS.

Washington College, Hartford, Nov. 25, 1836.

Gentlemen,—Your recent publication, the "Reader's Guide," which I have just read, in my estimation, embraces to a greater extent than any similar publication, the qualities requisite to improve in that department. The analysis of sounds, together with the method of their formation, in Part first, evinces a practical knowledge of the subject. The author's observations on Inflection, in Part 2d, are philosophical and perspicuous, whilst in his rules, he has laid upon the only method by which a correct modulation can be obtained, viz. a close observance of the manner dictated by nature in ordinary conversation. Part 3d, is valuable from the fact that the principles of metrical composition are seldom to be met with, in consequence of which we sometimes meet even with writers of poetry who know not that versification is subjected to rules. The reading lessons are of that character that the difference between a correct and an incorrect reading is generally apparent, a quality which teachers know how to appreciate.

DUNCAN L. STEWART.

Messrs. Canfield & Robins.

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Blanks of all kinds, consisting of Single Warrants and Quit Claim Deeds. Warrant Deeds on entire sheets for the accommodation of those who wish to transmit them to a distance. Justice Book, and Note, and Execution Blanks. Bail Bonds. Subpoenas. County Court Note Book and Execution Blanks. Staff and Warrant Officer's Do. Bills Lading, &c. &c. Dec. 10.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY CANFIELD & ROBINS,

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS;

In which the learner is led by easy gradations through the various rules necessary to qualify him for the transaction of business; By J. OLNEY, A. M.

Author of a Geography and Atlas, National Preceptor, History of the United States, &c. &c.

School Teachers are desired to call and examine the work.

POETRY.

The friend who has sent us the poetical sketch below, very justly remarks that it may serve at least to show, that there was such a being as an abolitionist in 1816. The extract is from "THE VILLAGE," a poem by the Hon. Enoch Lincoln, late governor of Maine, published in 1816.

Fair maple! let thy leaves my brows surround,
And laurel wreaths I trample on the ground,
The suffering Negro in West Indian Isles,
Soothed by thy name, amid his sorrow smiles,
Hope's cheering rays dispel his gloomy care,
And tinge with dawning light his deep despair.
Do not our soil and frosty clime insure
Sweets as salubrious, exquisite and pure,
As those which burning suns, or humid air
With swarming insects filled, and slaves prepare?
They do! Our blest New England's fruitful soil
Requires no culture by a servile toil;
No Master's torturing lash offends the ear,
No slave is now nor ever shall be here.
Where'er he steps upon our sacred fields,
Their guardian Genius an asylum yields,
His chains drop from him, and on Reason's plan,
He claims the gift of God, the rights of man.

From the Register and Observer.

HISTORY.

I wish to remind the readers of the Register, and myself, of one of the obvious uses of history. I was in the morning of to-day a delighted auditor of the venerable Dr. Waterhouse, as he read a lecture upon History before the Historical Society of Rhode Island.

Most readers of religious periodicals know what is meant by sacred history. It is only another name for the Records of Revelation. It is the history of revealed truth—describing its progressive development, telling its effect upon mankind; showing the difference between its recipients and its rejecters, its friends and foes, and pointing out its illustration, in the events of the world's history. It is, in a word, the history of Religion, in the largest sense; written by men inspired for the purpose of writing it, guarded from mistake, and guided in the selection of facts, so as to unveil to man, most clearly, the mind of God. Profane history, on the other hand, is the narration of events, by men who act from various impulses. The love of knowledge—the admiration of greatness—the desire to immortalize himself even, by associating his name with the memory of the great and good, or with a wondrous series of events, may incite the writer of history to his task. Be the motive what it may—the profane historian works only his own purpose, while the writer of sacred history is the agent of the Almighty. Profane history, then, will be various in its effects. To the thoughtful, it is a philosophy teaching by examples—to the politician, the statistics of war or of state manœuvre—to the enlightened religionist, it is the commentary of time upon eternal truth; for the religious man sees all things in the light of the Lord; and to him all true history is indeed sacred. What the Bible is intended to be, so far as it is a relation of human actions, history becomes to the religious student of its lessons. He sees a God employed—in all the good and ill that checkers life—and all events, are to him illustrations of the providence and the laws of God. This is that use of history to which I would in this attention. It is indeed desirable that men should see how divine truth is constantly illustrated by human events;—that they would mark the signs of the times. If men see not in history, the illustration of divine truth, vain were it to hope for reverent attention to a sacred history even of our own times. Let us read history in a devout, God-mindful spirit. When we read of injustice and oppression, (and the world has groaned under them, and the tears of the sufferers still water the earth)—let us remember Bible narratives of like matters, and remember too, that there is a God that judgeth in the earth. God grant that we Americans may lay this to heart! When we read of the ruin of states and empires through the enervating power of ivy-creeping luxury, let us remember the nations who in Bible times forgot God through fulness of meat, and the doom of their impiety; and see in the decline and fall of such states and empires, the wondrous doing of Him who now indeed moves in a mysterious way unseen of men, but who abode visibly in Israel, and judged their misdeeds. But I cannot say more now, in illustration of my idea of the study of history. Let it be read in soberness of mind, in humility and all teachableness, as the word of God, uttered in the noiseless roll of time. T. P. R.

Providence, Nov. 4, 1835.

TRUE HOLINESS.

That only is true holiness which will bear the trials that God appoints.

Such seeming graces as have never been tried, or will not bear trial, ought not to pass for genuine. They will neither comfort men now, nor fit them for heaven hereafter.

1. All is not gold that glitters. Great numbers of persons in the professing world are deceived and destroyed by trusting to mere apparent grace. They cannot determine that they have true holiness, unless some trial be made of it; and if a trial be made which they cannot endure, the conclusion must be against them. Hence, they grope in uncertainty, and finally stumble where neither deliverance nor mitigation can reach them. Such was the miserable condition, and such, probably, was the fate of the Laodiceans, mentioned in the text; they imagined themselves rich, but were in truth poor and wretched; their fancied gold had never been tried in the fire. Reader, pass not over this topic without some serious reflection in regard to your own spiritual state.

2. The promises of salvation are made to such holiness, such religion as will endure trial. Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he is tried he shall receive the crown

of life which God hath promised to them that love him.

Not to him who sets out in the morning with resolution and gallantry, but to him who holds out till the evening of life, does the promise apply:—He that endureth to the end shall be saved. Hence if any who have sustained slight troubles, shall afterwards faint and fall under severe trials, all their labors and hopes will prove vain.

3. Every man's character must be scrutinized at the final judgment: and if those who pretend to religion cannot endure the trials to which they are now exposed, how can they bear the investigation to which they will then be subjected? Surely, if we have not such holiness as will bear the severest tests to which it can be brought in this life, we can hardly hope it will sustain the ordeal of the last day. If we cannot bear these lighter trials; if a little prosperity or a light stroke of adversity, discover so much falseness, pride, and selfishness in the heart; if we cannot resist temptation, but yield ourselves servants to sin; if we can neither keep our hearts with God in duties, nor mourn for our wanderings from him; if a few scoffs from our wandering tongues, or trials of persecution from the hands of man, cause us to faint in the way, and turn back from following the Lord—what shall we do when he comes whose fan is in his hand, and who will thoroughly purge his floor, and who will try every man's work, as by fire of what sort it is?

4. True holiness is willing to be tried. True saints greatly desire to know their condition, and choose to be searched and proved; but false religion strives to avoid the touchstone, and shrinks from scrutiny. Saints wish to know the truth respecting themselves, whatever it may be; while those who prefer that their supposed grace should not be tried, are secretly conscious of its falseness, and of their own insincerity.

O, professor, if thy heart be right, thou wilt wish to know the worst of thyself; and when thou hast made the deepest search, thou wilt still fear that thou hast not been severe enough. Nothing will give thee more content than when thou feelest the word dividing thy soul and spirit, thy joints and marrow; nothing so much comforts thee under affliction, as the discovery it makes of thy heart. Thou wilt seem to feel with what affection those words fell from the prophet's lips: "Thou, O Lord, knowest me; thou hast seen me, and tried my heart towards thee." O what refreshing sweetness will stream through thy soul, when thou canst make the like appeal to God, and with like sincerity. And surely, with no such willingness to have your graces tried, you can have little evidence that they are genuine.—Flavel.

The Home Mission.—In the Christian Secretary of Oct. 19, 1835, an article was inserted in which it was maintained, that the Home Missions, and domestic or State Missions, should receive an amount of pecuniary support which in the aggregate should be equal to the expenditures for Foreign Missions. The writer declared himself the friend of missions in all quarters of the world;—that it was not his desire "that Burma, Siam, and Africa should have less," but that "cent for cent, and dollar for dollar be given to each, Home and Foreign Missions; and that both should be made equally prominent in remarks and prayer."—The writer of that article tendered "himself as a scape goat (if one was needed) to bear the sin of saying, that the Home Mission and the State Convention on Missions should be far more abundantly supplied with the means of sending the gospel to the destitute, and giving faithful suffering, pioneer ministers of the wilderness, more than \$100,000 a year for their toil." The offer was taken at once, and the Editor of the Christian Watchman immediately laid upon him three charges in the following terms: "We almost fear that our friend is getting into bad humor. He is out with the Education Society, and out with the Foreign Mission Society, and with the Monthly Concert of Prayer." &c. &c. As the writer who thus assailed is not yet driven into the wilderness, these unfounded and unchristian accusations are not yet borne into oblivion. But it is matter of joy to know, that he who made them is converted, and can now under other circumstances, admit the claims of Home Missions even to transcend those of Foreign, which will be seen by the very courteous remarks with which he introduces the following article which he copied from the Biblical Recorder of Oct. 19, 1835: says the Editor of the Watchman, "The following very just and very appropriate remarks are from the Biblical Recorder, by the Editor." They are just, and for that reason and no other they are now placed in the Secretary.

HOME MISSIONS.

We have no intention nor wish to detract a particle from the interest which is felt in Foreign Missions. We believe that the field is the world, that every man is our neighbor, and that the knowledge of the Lord should be made to cover the earth. And we are sure that Christian benevolence will never have done enough, while a nation remains in darkness, or a pagan is unreclaimed from his idols. But while all this is true, we believe that the cause of Home Missions is no less important than that of Foreign; and that the latter should by no means be supported at the expense of the former.—The one should undoubtedly be sustained; but the other should not on that account be neglected or undervalued. There are indeed some reasons to be found in the existing state of things in this country, why Home Missions should even take precedence of Foreign Missions.

In the first place, it may be fairly presumed that more good may be done—that more souls may be converted—by a given amount of labor and expense, in this country, than can be effected by the same amount of expenditure, in a heathen country. If this be true, and if it be granted that Christians should labor most where they can labor to best advantage—where most can be done for the welfare of men and the glory of God—then there is in this fact a good and sufficient reason, why the waste and neglected portions of our own land, should be per-

mitted to put in their claims prior to those of foreign climes.

In the next place, the success of the Foreign Mission Department, is essentially dependent on that of the Home Mission concern. It is the province of the latter to cultivate the field from which the former has to reap the means of subsistence. Let the cause of truth, and religion, and benevolence, fail in this country, and what will become of the Foreign Mission? On the contrary, let the Department of Domestic Missions be well sustained—let the dark and unfruitful regions of our own country be supplied with the word of life—the means of grace; let the cause of religion and benevolence prosper throughout the length and breadth of this land—and it is easy to see how the interests of the Foreign Department must be advanced also. This consideration affords another reason, why the claims of Domestic Missions should be rated even higher than those of Foreign.

There is another reason, and this perhaps is not less cogent than the preceding. The civil and religious interests of this country, are supposed by many, and in our opinion, not without reason, to be in imminent hazard from causes at work on the foundations of society. The immense hordes of foreign emigrants, bringing with them perverted principles and debased morals—the well known schemes and influence of the Romish hierarchy—the organized and prevailing forms of infidelity and immorality—and in addition to all the rest, the growing corruption, and licentiousness, and lawless violence, which prevail throughout the mass of the people, are such as to call for the immediate application of an effectual remedy. And as we know no such remedy, except what is found in purifying the fountains of popular opinion and popular feeling, by a general and seasonable diffusion of revealed truth, it is easy to see that the interests of the nation are closely, if not inseparably, connected with the successful operations of the Domestic Mission Department.

The foregoing are considerations which have struck us with no little force, showing that the claims of Domestic, are in no respect inferior to those of Foreign Missions. And we have been induced to state them, because we have feared, and still fear, that they are not sufficiently understood nor regarded. Amid the zeal at this time felt for the Foreign concern—for establishing the gospel in Burma, in China, and even in Europe, we are not sufficiently mindful of our own land—the dark and waste places within our own borders, and of the spiritual enemies which are even now walking in darkness, threatening the safety of our altars, and the peace and security of our firesides!

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 10, 1835.

The Child's Scripture Question Book.—We have received from the Editor of the publications of the A. S. S. Union, a communication designed to meet the remarks of Amicus, and our own, respecting a cut in the above named book, which remarks were published in the Secretary of Nov. 26, to which our readers are referred. Those remarks are quoted at length by the respondent, as an introduction to his explanation. It is not deemed indispensable to justice in the case to republish them; nor will the crowded state of our paper admit of it this week. But the Editor's defence, or explanation, is freely admitted; nor do we wish to abate any of its force. The Christian Secretary ever has been, and is now deeply interested in the prosperity of the A. S. S. Union. It has always disseminated the information and appeals forwarded by the Union; and done it with great pleasure. And ardent devotion to the objects of the Union will induce us still to do all in our power to aid its blessed enterprise.

The history of the cut objected to, as given by our friend the Editor, in his reply, may exculpate the Committee from the imputation of design to mislead; but, in the most charitable medium through which we can view the subject, we think there was a blameable want of care in the Committee in admitting that particular cut into the work, considering the nature of the institution. The motive of economy was no doubt good, but no cut would have been better than this. It was, (says the Editor) designed by one of "the first masters." This may be, and yet be a bad representation; for in the hands of the best masters, error may be made as prominent as truth; and perhaps far more striking than a bungle could have made it. As the "celebrated Swiss painter of the seventeenth century," from whom this cut was copied, evidently made a false representation, (if he is copied correctly) we can only say, that we are sorry the error should, by any inadvertency, have been perpetuated by an institution of such vast power and influence as the A. S. S. Union. As one cut only was complained of, so we cheerfully admit that a just representation of the Jordan may have been given by the other cuts referred to by the Editor. With them no fault was found.

With these remarks in behalf of the Christian Secretary, and with undiminished regard for the A. S. S. Union, and uncompromising attachment to fairness in all its publications, we leave Amicus to speak for himself, and introduce the reply of the Editor of the S. S. publications. They are as follows.

"The Child's Scripture Question Book" was prepared by some Sunday school teachers in Connecticut. We did not know before to what denomination the compilers belonged. As it was a Question Book for children, and chiefly on the historical portions of the Bible, it became desirable to illustrate the various lessons with pictures—but as the expense of the book would place it beyond the reach of the mass of children, if new cuts were made, it was thought proper to use the cuts which the Society already possessed. Among these was the cut which has occasioned the remarks of your correspondent and yourself. It was made in the winter of 1828-29, and published in the number of the Youth's Friend for April 1829, to illustrate an article in that number respecting the healing of Naaman.

It was copied for the Youth's Friend, from a work published by O. Wilder, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, in 1823, called "Illustrations of the Holy Bible, engraved from the designs of the first masters," and the cut in question is copied from a design by Woltz, a celebrated Swiss painter of the seventeenth century; who certainly could not be privy to any fraudulent devices of the Am. S. S. Union.

This is a brief history of the origin and use of the cut; and will I think exonerate us from the charge made by you and your correspondent, that this plate was not "honestly designed," so far as we are concerned.

To show you still further that no such imputation as you have thrown upon us is deserved, I will refer you to the representation of the Jordan in the cut in the "Child's Scripture Question Book" immediately preceding that on which you have animadverted, where the Jordan is represented as a broad and rapid river. I will also refer you to the frontispiece of the Life of Elijah—to the cut on page 110 of the Life of Elisha; to the description of the healing of Naaman, which is given in the Youth's Friend, abovementioned; to number 408 in the catalogue of our publications; to the Life of Elisha, page 89, and to the article Jordan in our Bible Dictionary, in all which places full justice is done by us to the river, and to the manner of using it by the Syrian general.

Thus you have the whole matter; and I cheerfully submit it to you to adopt that course which you think Christian courtesy and integrity may require.

THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE S. S. UNION.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The present volume of the Secretary is near its close. We should be happy to be able to say of our patrons, as a contemporary publisher some time since said of his, that they were all punctual in their payments. What ought we to say to those who owe for — years?—(It will not be wise in us to publish how many years some are in arrears, lest such as owe for one or two years only, will indulge a feeling of self-righteousness for being so little out of the way.) Hope deferred maketh the heart sick; and in these costly times of living in cities, justice in payment deferred is productive of more painful effects. Payment is not asked as a matter of favor, but of right. If any are unwilling to be governed by our terms, as published weekly, they will please let us know it, settle their accounts, and we will part in peace. To our punctual patrons, and to the many friends who have aided in the circulation of this paper for years, and often at pecuniary sacrifice, we tender our sincere thanks, and request a continuance of the same favours. It is important to us, to know the changes contemplated for the next volume, before the close of the present year; though it is hoped that the changes will be under the rule of addition, and not of subtraction.

The recognition of the Rev. Henry Jackson, as Pastor of the First Baptist Church and Society in this city, will take place on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, in his own church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cookson of Middletown.

Ministering Brethren who attend the several meetings appointed to be held at the Chapel of the First Baptist Meeting-house in this city on Tuesday next, are requested to call at the store of Dea. Aaron Clapp, nearly opposite to the church, and be directed to some place for their accommodation.

The Library of the late Rev. Dr. Davis, of the First Baptist Church in this city, will be exposed for sale at public auction, at the chapel of their Meeting-house, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—It is hoped that his friends will prize a volume from his library as a remembrance of him, and will avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain one or more, and thereby benefit the family, as well as gratify themselves.

BAPTIST BANNER.—In the Banner of Nov. 5, our eye was this moment attracted by the words "Baptist Transition of the Bible," placed at the head of an article on the first page. It proved to be an article copied from the C. Secretary, containing a quotation from Dr. Carey's letter to Mr. Sutcliffe, denying what had been charged upon him in England as to substituting a word, &c. This is simply to request the Editor of the Banner to correct an omission of the word not, in the quotation of Carey's language; by which omission he makes Dr. C. affirm that he had altered the word first adopted for Baptism, instead of saying he had not altered it. The omission however accidental, destroys the force of the whole article.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.—In the American Baptist of Dec. 24, is a letter to the editor from Mr. Shuck, a missionary from Virginia, who went out in the Louvre to India. It bears date Island Pooloo Penang, March 17, 1836. We copy an extract from the letter in which he gives his own views and those of missionaries who have been long on the ground, in reference to the subject of missionary schools. Could his suggestion be carried out, to commit the most if not all this labor to pious young laymen; while men who have spent many years to qualify themselves for preaching the gospel, should give themselves to their appropriate work of preaching Christ and him crucified, there can be little doubt that far greater numbers would be converted to God.

Mr. Shuck says—
"We arrived at this place last Wednesday morning (being 5 or 6 days longer on the way than we anticipated when we left Amherst), and were kindly received by the Rev. Messrs. Davies and Brighton, of the London Missionary Society, in the bosom of whose families we have been kindly and affectionately entertained. The former gentleman has the Chinese department, and the latter the Malay. They have 4 Chinese and 6 Malay schools. The mission has been established for near twenty years, but from some cause or other, very little success has attended it. I fear too much dependence has been placed on schools. The preaching of the gospel seems designed by heaven for the conversion of the world, and not schools. I consider them, however, highly important among the heathen, yet the minister of Christ possesses grander and more immediate means on which to hang his hopes for success. In some parts of the heathen world, schools seem to answer better purposes than in others. In Ceylon for example, they have been extensively useful, while in Burma they have accomplished comparatively very little thus far, although converts are multiplying almost daily, and they soon become not only exemplary but intelligent Christians. The children of heathen parents should be instructed, yet we must be careful to place the proper estimate upon the instruction given. These impressions have been corroborated by statements made to me by missionaries, who have been long in the field. Those scores of

pious young men, who are now keeping school in the United States, and do not intend to enter the ministry, can have ample and delightful employ among these youthful millions, who are growing up in ignorance, heathenism and forgetfulness of God. Do they say, "Must we all come?" I answer, yes. Let this principle be adopted, and we shall soon have a sufficiency at home and abroad too. I will just remark, while on this subject, that a school-keeping minister of Christ, in any country, has always seemed to me a contradiction of terms."

ITEMS.

The sum of \$260 has been appropriated by the town of Bristol, R. I., for purchasing fuel for the poor during the winter.

A Thinking Child.—At a missionary station among the Hottentots the question was proposed, "Do we possess any thing that we have not received of God?" A little girl of five years old immediately answered "Yes sir, sin."

Worthy of remark.—The Northampton Courier says that newspapers are the only marketable commodity which has not advanced in price this season. The labor of man is worth more, the fruits of the earth are higher, and eggs smaller, but newspapers are not advanced one penny.

Useful Warning.—A man named Thomas Davis said to be a native of Newburyport, Mass. has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the new Penitentiary at Philadelphia, for false affirmation at the late general election held in Westchester, Pa.

Beat this Bird if you can.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Union Vale, Dutchess county, we believe, raised this season in his garden, an Orange Bird, that measured 22 inches in circumference, and weighed sixteen lbs.

Vipers.—One of the contractors near Mauch Chunk, was engaged in writing till late one evening last week, and on retiring to bed, discovered two beautiful vipers called "copper heads," under his chair, which he dispatched and retired to his bed in the same room. Soon after he heard a hissing noise when he procured a light and discovered another endeavouring to get in his bed. The gentleman after jumping over him to procure a light, dashing his snakeship as a lodger, *et cetera* exulted him from his office, and was no more disturbed during the night.

Anecdote.—One day during the present week, as a gentleman was passing through town, he saw a drunken man lying before a grocery door on his back, with his heels up, and face covered with blood and dirt, where he had been violently hoisted by the keeper within, on account of his becoming too obstreperous. Hallo, the keeper of the grocery! said the gentleman; your sign has fallen down, and is lying here before the door!—Jeffersonian.

New Plaster.—The French, in Algiers, have discovered a new plaster, used in the public works of that city, composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand; and being stirred again with oil, resists the weather better than marble.

Scarcity.—The Pawtucket Chronicle says "honesty is scarce, truth is scarce, but the scarcity of all virtuous existences is—sweet butter!"

Libel Suit.—The trial for libel, Judge Lawless plaintiff, and Messrs. Charles & Paschall, Editors of the St. Louis Republican, defendants, came on a day or two since, at Troy, Lincoln county. Damages \$1000. A verdict in favor of the defendants was rendered.

A Grave shore Grand.—On the bank of the Ohio river, between Maysville and Wheeling, there is a cast iron coffin supported by pillars, about two feet above the surface of the earth, with the following inscription:—

"In memory of Andrew Ellison, who departed this life, January 12, 1824."

A Whip.—A person who keeps a grocery store in this city, buying himself yesterday in emptying a hoghead of West India molasses, found in the cask a hickory stick, nearly as large as a man's wrist, and something like three feet long—tied to one end of this was a large fish, four feet long, made of braided raw horse hide. We swung the machine, and came to the conclusion that had a dozen blows upon the bare back of a human being, would entitle him to a place in the hospital of the "insane." It is not improbable that the "rascal" had dropped his whip for a time, and the poor wretches purchased themselves temporary respite from its use, by dropping it into the molasses and heading it up. Perhaps, too, the article was discovered, and the offending mortal made to feel the weight of a new

"Scourge that wakes, that punishes the tear." Philad. U. S. Gaz.

The field of Waterloo is now converted into a large manufactory of sugar from the beet-root, several Belgian capitalists having established works on the spot. The soil in that neighborhood is said to be excellent. It has been well manured with human gore, and must produce no other than the blood beet.—Watchman.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Connecticut Central Baptist Ministers Meeting stands adjourned to meet at the Vestry of the North Baptist Meeting-house, on Tuesday in December ensuing at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon expected from Rev. Mr. Neale.

Question for discussion, What is the scriptural doctrine of the millennium.

GEORGE B. ATWELL, Sec'y.

Meriden, Nov. 29.

NOTICE.

The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, will hold their next quarterly meeting at the North Baptist Church in Hartford, on Tuesday, the 13th of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bristol Nov. 29. ORSABUS ALLEN, Sec'y.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION.

Circumstances render it necessary that the Trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institution have an early meeting in order to consider some important subjects connected with the prosperity of this Institution. By the advice of Trustees, and as Chairman of the last meeting of the Board according to the 4th article of the Charter, I hereby request a meeting of the Board in the City of Hartford, to be held on the 2d Wednesday in December, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the same place in which the meetings of the Board of Education and Convention shall be held.

JAMES H. LINSLEY.

NOTICE.

The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at the Lecture Room of the North Baptist Church, in Hartford, on Tuesday, the 13th of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Deep-River, Nov. 22, 1835. H. WOOSTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed his pastoral relation from the church in Agawam to the third church in Springfield, wishes all communications to be directed to him at Cabotville, Mass.

P. BROCKETT.

Cabotville, Dec. 5, 1835.